

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

A SCHEME OF SUICIDE.

The folly of the would-be Hawaiian leaders of the Testa school passes comprehension. We have seen a great deal of it in the last seven years, but this proposal to hold aloof from American politics and wreak revenge on the men who made Hawaii American runs the whole gamut of stupidity and recklessness.

Every day we hear the threat that Hawaiians will hold together as independents, ranged on the color line, and see to it that "retribution" is dealt out. We believe the last specific threat, touching retributive measures, was made by the Independent, against the sale of Royal furniture. It is the boast of those people that they will get even with the haoles, though if a single one of them knew the resources of the haoles, "getting even," as they call it, would be the last thing thought of.

If Testa were a leader worthy of the name he would tell them that they are simply vested with the suffrage as an experiment and if the experiment should not work out to the advantage of Americans, the latter will promptly put an end to it. Congress, which is made up of Republicans and Democrats and white people will not tolerate a party which is made up of the professed opponents of Republicans and Democrats and white people. Suppose the Republicans and Democrats of Hawaii should unite and petition Congress to restore the property qualification to the suffrage, where would the native voter then be? If he wants to save his ballot he will cultivate the good will of the Republicans and Democrats by dividing up politically as other Americans do. To stand out and resist Americanism here is to try and push back the ocean with a broom.

Fortunately some of the Hawaiian leaders, men like Lauka, Achi, Parker, Kopekai, Bush and Kaulukou know better and are urging the natives to take their proper part in American politics. They are leaders who can lead—pilots who can get to a safe harbor. As for Testa and his like they have an unfailing tendency to steer their followers into the whirlpool and on the reef. Testa never yet brought the Hawaiians to a safe mooring. He and his friends encouraged the Queen to political suicide and they lured natives with false hopes for over seven years. Every scheme they tried to work proved abortive and yet they had ten chances to succeed in some of them where they will have one-tenth of one chance to succeed in their separatist movement. Testa is the Jonah of the native party who ought to be thrown off the Hawaiian ship to save it from running on the first convenient rocks.

ROBERTS THE MAN.

Lord Roberts showed good generalship by waiting at a secure base until he was completely ready to take the field in force and with an ample commissariat. The trouble with most generals belonging to the service of countries where the public and press away events is that they are goaded by thoughtless critics into doing things at which their better judgment rebels. Greeley's "On to Richmond" editorials precipitated Bull Run. But for the firmness of the War Department in resisting the yellow journals' demand for an "On to Havana" movement in the first weeks of the Spanish war, we might be fighting over Cuba yet. A desire to get in early and win the good opinion of the "promenade to Pretoria" party was the doom of Methuen, Gatacre, Warren, Buller, and in a measure White. They did not wait to get ready for meeting a brave foe that was entirely ready.

Roberts, knowing his business, takes his time. Taunts, jeers nor appeals dissuade him from careful strategy. He takes no unnecessary chances, and that is the reason he captured Cronje, forced the Boers to evacuate Bloemfontein and is now across the Vaal and the Zand. Stein said his burghers would fight at the Vaal, but Roberts had made it impossible for them to fight there to advantage. That is the kind of generalship our British cousins have been waiting for.

Has the Attorney-General been so busy trying to get another office without letting the people of Hawaii know it until too late to object, that he could not find time to do his duty towards the criminal class? Assuredly something must have been the matter when so many rascals were allowed to go free by grace of the Attorney-General's noble prosequi. In the recent case of the sailors who committed robbery and were able to escape prosecution by returning the money, a serious offence was committed against the canons of justice. It is lucky for the Attorney-General that he never had a chance to do this sort of thing in California as, aside from the personal inconvenience it might have caused, it would have lost him his only "pull" as a professional Hawaiian job-chaser.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The death of Chief Justice Albert F. Judd removes a noble figure of Hawaiian jurisprudence. For a quarter of a century Mr. Judd wore the ermine of his high court and never sullied it. There were times when he might have pleased his sovereign by a questionable decree, have won popularity for himself or have escaped some grave embarrassment, but he never wavered from the even line of duty. In those respects and in those of learning, dignity and sagacity he was an ideal judge. The longer his influence shall last in its accustomed sphere the stronger the Hawaiian bench will be.

Aside from his judicial labor Mr. Judd performed many eminent public services. He was always a safe counselor of Hawaiians and particularly of Hawaiian Kings. Once when the revolution of 1893 was being discussed from the platform in the drifthead, the Chief Justice, who made a short address said: "If the Queen had listened to my counsel she would still be on the throne." Every one present felt that this was true, for from the outset Mr. Judd had warned the sovereign of the inexorable consequences of certain acts and pleaded with her against the rashness of her policy. It was natural that he should not have wanted the monarchy overthrown for the mere sake of change or experiment; it was also natural that he should be willing to see it go, once the hope of its usefulness had passed. He loved Hawaii and wanted its government to stand for the highest aspirations of its people. Hawaii was his native land; his father had been one of the noble missionary band who had planted the seeds of Christianity here; his children were born on this soil. Why should he not have been, as he was, a loyal Hawaiian, mindful of the truest interests of this little island realm—the place of his cradle, of his public services and of that God's Acre which was to hold his grave?

It was Hamlet's sneer, "How soon we are forgotten!" But the hopelessness in that curt summary of human ending does not embrace a universal truth. True, for the most of us, the dead jurist's fellow citizens, time's effacing waves will not be long in doing their appointed work, but there is in the career of a just judge that which commands long remembrance. Who can name the Governors, the Vice-Presidents or many of the Senators of the earlier days of the American republic? Their memories are lost in mist. Not so with those of the men who are in the highest place of the loftiest tribunal of the republic. There is an almost contemporary familiarity in the names of Jay and Marshall, of Taney and Chase. These men made marks so wide and deep in the stone tables of the law that they cannot be forgotten while respect for law remains and while the decrees of great judges make rules and precedents for courts. It is the same with the memory of him whose death we mourn today. His mortal part will go to mingle with the earth; in one of the many mansions may be prepared a place for his immortal part; but his name will last among us because it is graven in the law by which we live. That body of jurisprudence will still survive in part, despite the change of political conditions here. Indeed it has passed by grace of quoted decrees into the judgments of the American bench and beyond that, every great University has, on the shelves of its law library, the collected decisions of the Chief Justice and his colleagues. Furthermore these same decisions have made or influenced island history in such a vital way that they cannot soon be forgotten; and while they live, the name of their author will live also.

As a journal which announced Mr. Judd's entrance to the bar, which urged and witnessed his elevation to the bench; which has made record of his public life during all these years, and which has never had cause to disagree with him, the Advertiser feels the personal element of loss. A good friend as well as a just judge has gone beyond these voices. May peace go with him forevermore.

AGUINALDO GAINING GROUND.

The state of things in the Philippines is as bad as it can be without the actual and permanent defeat of the Americans. Talk about "breaking the back of the revolution" has been rife ever since the first months of General Otis' military adventuring, yet the main vertebrae of the native government seems to be as strong as ever. Aguinaldo vanishes only to reappear in some unexpected place at the head of a strong force. Filipino, defeated in pitched battle, break into guerrilla detachments and harass the Americans on every hand. Occasionally they capture and burn a town. Manila itself is full of revolutionary intrigues, and Aguinaldo's recruiting sergeants and tax-gatherers go to and fro within earshot of General Otis' sentinels.

The plain truth about the Filipinos is that they have hit upon a method of fighting which it is next to impossible to meet in "squadron and right form of war." Great commanders have often been balked by it. General Grant had to set apart 40,000 men to look out for places which Colonel Mosby was likely to attack with 500 men, and with all his

skill, and with the overwhelming numbers at his command, he was never able to lay hands on the rebel chief. It is admitted by military men that if the Southern soldiers had dropped their organization and gone in for guerrilla fighting they might have broken up the Union. The Spanish generals, after their armies had been beaten, fought Napoleon out of the Peninsula. Again, though she tried for over 300 years, was never sure of keeping the peace for five years at a time in either Cuba or the Philippines. She could do nothing with the guerrillas. In the American revolution the Carolinas were kept from the British by the partisan rangers of Sumpter and Marion.

We have not believed from the start that General Merritt, General Otis or any other general could solve a military problem which balked Napoleon and Grant and a host of lesser celebrities. So long as Aguinaldo has fens and forests to hide in, guns and ammunition to fight with, a friendly population to draw upon, and a long rainy season in which to recuperate, he will be able to keep the Philippines in a ferment. Actually, judging from results, he is now stronger in a military sense than he was at the close of his first year. His men have learned to fight, and his other resources have increased.

What is to be done? It is a question for the Civil Commission rather than for troops.

RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES.

The result of the primaries was a splendid showing for native Republicanism. The Hawaiians, instead of holding aloof and flocking by themselves in sullen enmity to things American, came out and signed the party roll and cast their first Republican ballots. No better answer could have been made to the Wilcox-Testa threat of a separatist movement. Taking these evidences of native good sense in connection with similar evidences in other islands of the group, and we have a very comfortable assurance indeed that no color line or policy of revenge will be permitted to intrude upon the good-natured rivalries of Hawaiian politics.

So many natives having come in, it is now in order to begin a campaign of education among them and get the rest. Political tracts in the native tongue and sound articles in the native press, and particularly good speeches explanatory of simple Republican doctrine, would do a great deal just at this time. There is a hunger for information about the meaning of Republicanism, which the party here should satisfy. The more that hunger is fed the better for Republicanism—for the grand old party has a record that makes votes for it, and none to apologize for or to conceal.

We have started well, and by keeping up the gait will have a clear majority of the voters of Hawaii with which to demonstrate what Republican local self-government means.

The plantations must have labor as a matter of course, but Heaven defend us from the presence of several thousand Spanish negroes from Porto Rico whom some decision of the Supreme Court may at any time establish as American citizens with the right to vote.

The east-bound rates on the trans-Pacific lines are to be arbitrarily increased on June 15th. It is a noticeable fact that while travel is becoming dearer on the Pacific it is growing cheaper on the Atlantic. For \$35 or \$40 one may cross the Atlantic very comfortably indeed, but a trip to Hawaii from San Francisco on no faster or pleasanter steamers costs \$75 and one to Yokohama \$200. Both rates are extortionate. In time of course, competition or a cheaper motive power than steam may bring them down but meanwhile travel will be handicapped.

The crater of Diamond Head could be made an ideal place for a cemetery by cutting a tunnel through the sides for access and as a means of giving a circulation of air. A very large acreage exists in the heart of the ancient volcano which is now useless and could never be put to better service, perhaps, than for human burial. The possibilities of getting a green and shaded cemetery, almost shut out from the world around yet convenient of access to the city; close at hand yet never in the way and draining into deep sea water, are such as to urge Governmental action at an early date.

The American press seems very well satisfied with Mr. Dole's appointment as Governor. It is taken as a matter of course and as an excellent promise of future good government for these islands. The general trend of sentiment appears in this extract from the New York Mail and Express:

If, as intimated from Washington, the President names Sanford B. Dole, who served as first President of the Hawaiian Republic, as the first Governor of the American Territory of Hawaii, he will be maintaining the high standard in character and ability fixed by his earlier appointments of officials in our island possessions. Mr. Dole is qualified by abundant experience and he is in hearty sympathy with the purposes of this government in Hawaii. With Wood in Cuba, Allen in Porto Rico, Judge Taft in the Philippines and Dole in Hawaii, there is no room for criticism of the President's policy toward the islands.

TRUE AND FAIR REPUBLICANISM.

The best friends of the Republican party are those who try to win the support of popular enemies are those who are willing to be responsible for bad men and bad methods.

Every time Republicanism has fallen into evil hands it has suffered in prestige, in votes and in opportunity for public service. The same is true of the Democratic party save in the city of New York where no matter what the ringleaders may do there are people enough of their kind to see them through with it nine times out of ten. Once in a while the rascals are overthrown but not often. Elsewhere in the Union their overthrow is never difficult.

There are many examples to prove how well it generally pays either party to keep its methods clean and put itself in the hands of its most unselfish leaders. The Democratic party of San Francisco is now uniformly victorious in municipal affairs. Why? Simply because it has turned away from the bosses and ballot-box stuffers, accepted the leadership of an honest man and thus won the esteem of honest people. Why is Hazen S. Pingree so strong at home? The reasons are the same as those which apply to Mayor Phelan. Despite Tammany Hall the New York Republicans carried their State in the last local election. From what did they derive their strength? Was it not from the public confidence in Theodore Roosevelt—a man who had fought machines and bosses all his life? Another question! Why is the Pennsylvania Democracy strongest when it is led by Pattison and why is Pennsylvania Republicanism weakest when it is led by Quay? Clearly because Pattison is a reformer and Quay a spoilsman. Why was Addicks turned down in Delaware? Because he was a boss.

No spoilsman is great enough to keep his party united and successful. Roscoe Conkling, the chief of the machine Republicans of his time, went to the wall with his party because his methods were bad. The national defeat of the Republicans in the State elections of 1882 was due to the stigma of machine politics brought upon them by Conkling, Platt and Arthur—machine politics which, in their final analysis, had produced a Gilean, who called himself a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. We lost the Presidential election of 1884 on the same account. Cleveland was believed to be anti-boss, anti-machine and anti-spoils and withal a strong proponent of civil service reform. On that account even the power and prestige of Blaine could not prevail against him.

The history of the Republican party since the second term of Grant proves that the moment that party acquires bossism it invites and secures defeat. Take up New York again with reference to the career of Boss Platt. Every nominee he has forced on the party for Governor was beaten at the polls; the only Republican nominees elected were those who, like Roosevelt, were known to be men whom Platt could not browbeat or cajole. On the Democratic side David B. Hill was more successful; but finally his methods strangled his leadership and retired him from public life. His party shared, in a measure, his disasters.

Here is Hawaii there is already the development of a Republican machine and an illustration in stuffed ballot-boxes and colonized polling-places of the influence of political crooks and their desire to rule or ruin—we might say rule and ruin. What is to be the outcome? Can we doubt that it will differ from what it has been elsewhere in the Union? Can we so discredit our decent Republicans as to assume that they will patiently endure what the Republicans of the Union, from Maine to California, have never endured long? That is not the way of Hawaii. Here more than in most places under the Stars and Stripes the people are determined upon pure politics and safe government. They risked their lives in the past for such possessions and they will not tamely surrender the ground they gained. They can be held by honesty and fair play; they are ready to work with any one who cares enough for the Republic to keep it clean, but they will not condone chicanery and fraud. Those who have come here to introduce such devices may as well get out of the party for the majority will have none of them.

Lassen Butte, a snow-clad, conical peak in Northern California, was the scene of California's latest volcanic eruption in the eighteenth century. Geologists think it was active about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Of recent years and even in recent weeks the people living in the neighborhood have reported an appearance of smoke at Lassen's peak and the sound of rumbling noises. Shasta, too, has been more than once under suspicion. The region is spotted with lava and full of bubbling springs, some of them hot and all of them gaseous, and it has frequent earthquakes, hence it would not be astonishing to see volcanic outbursts there. Very possibly California would have fewer seismic disturbances if it had a vent like Kilauea to carry off imprisoned steam.

"Good."
"of pain or
"wind"
"attention to
"of purifying
"taking Hood's
Sarsaparilla. Then your
whole body receives good,
for the purified blood goes
tingling to every organ. It
is the great remedy for all
ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia — "Complicated with
liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for
years from dyspepsia, with severe pains.
Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and
healthy." J. B. Emerson, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine
which will cure the blood and
purify the system.

It is to be hoped that nothing will
prevent the choice of M. M. Estee of
California for Federal Judge. These
Islands might go farther and fare a
great deal worse.

Little and Cayless managed to be
sent to Washington as lawyers and to
stay there as place-hunters. We trust
their clients enjoy the smooth and
taking game and don't mind the ex-
pense.

So far Dewey has not captured a
delegate to the Kansas City Convention
and there are vague fears that he may
return to the Republican party in time
to impose his political remains on the
Philadelphia Convention.

Dr. C. B. Cooper will make an ex-
cellent member of the Board of Health.
His address before the Doctors some
months ago in regard to the plague was
in itself a body of credentials for a
place in the front line of local sanitary
defence.

Colonel Baden-Powell, if he manages
to hold Mafeking, will be one of the
most popular of all the heroes of the
South African war. The patience,
steadiness and courage he is showing
in the siege belong among the traits of
great soldiers.

The Washington Star says that Senator
McBryde of Washington is pressing
Judge E. Cayless of Honolulu for a
place on the Hawaiian bench. Who is
"Judge" Cayless? Has long associa-
tion with Prince Consort Bob Wil-
cox given Ed. Cayless a title by pres-
criptive right?

It is a matter of inquiry, which will
soon be settled, whether the change in
the auspices of the postoffice will in-
sure city and rural free delivery of
mail. Both are practicable here, though
we believe it to be the rule that houses
must be numbered before city free de-
livery can be lawfully introduced.

The attempted fraud at Kailih, by
which the ballot box was stuffed, came
about, partly because of the looseness
and irresponsibility of our primary
voting system. We need here such
laws as were lately introduced at San
Francisco. With these it would neither
be possible to stuff the ballot box nor
to palm off party foes as party electors.
Now it is no trouble at all to do both.

The bubonic plague went from
Alexandria last year but has returned.
It went from Hongkong but returned.
It has reappeared in Osaka and may
be expected again in the near-by town
of Kobe. In Australia and on the
shores of the Red Sea the black death
is reaping a dreadful harvest. Clearly
the price of safety from this scourge in
places where it once had a foothold is
eternal vigilance. Here in Hawaii we
cannot afford to abate a single pre-
cautionary measure.

The Democracy is committed against
expansion and wants to have it turn
out badly. Whatever it can do to
prove that Hawaii, Porto Rico and the
Philippines were bad investments it
will assuredly do if the chance is given
to it. These islands could look for no
favors from a Democratic Congress and
President, hence those who have the
interests of Hawaii at heart will not
fall in with Democratic enterprises.
The Republicans made Americanism
possible here and they are the ones to
defend it.

The Queen can hardly be pleased at
Lord Salisbury's gratuitous fling at
the Irish people. Her Majesty, who is
the best English politician, seized a
favorable time to visit Ireland and
while there aroused an immense
amount of latent loyalty. The United
Kingdom was the more united because
of her tact and graciousness. Scarcely
had the Queen achieved this happy re-
sult when along came the Premier with
an obituary for Home Rule and a slur-
ring comparison of the Irish with the
disloyal Boers. Nothing could have
been said which is more certain to un-
do the Queen's good work.

"GOVERNOR"
SAID GAGE

Dole So Addressed By
the Secretary.

NO OFFICIAL NOTICE YET

President Receives Congratulations
Yesterday -- Affairs of the
New Territory.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

President Dole who is to be the first
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii,
was the recipient of many congratula-
tions yesterday. It was a busy day for
the President. In the morning Judge
Hartwell, just back from Washington,
paid his respects and had a lengthy
conversation with Mr. Dole concerning
the recent events at the capital of the
Nation.

Judge Hartwell gave an intensely in-
teresting review of the fight for the
Bill and the attitude of the Senators
and Congressmen.

All during the forenoon a steady
stream of visitors broke in on the regu-
lar business of the Government's
head. Mr. Dole stated to all that he
had received no official notification of
his having been made Governor nor
had any commission been forwarded to
him. He said that he was satisfied
though from the newspaper dispatches
that he had been appointed to the high
office.

President Dole yesterday received a
letter from Secretary of the Treasury
Gage, addressed to "Governor Sanford
B. Dole." It was in reference to the
assumption by the United States
of the bonded debt of Hawaii and to
the matter of the Postal Savings Bank.

President Dole said that he had not
considered at all the filing of those
offices which as Governor of the Terri-
tory will be at his command. The Min-
ister of Finance will be "treasurer;"
the title of the office of Attorney-Gen-
eral remains as it is. The Minister of
Interior becomes "superintendent of
public works." The Auditor-General
becomes plain "auditor." The land
commission is abolished, and the work
of the three men is entrusted to a com-
missioner of agriculture, board of prison
inspectors, and some other officers
of much the old title. Governor Dole
will make all of these appointments.
He will also appoint a high sheriff, an
office corresponding to that of Marshal.

All United States officers, including
judges, attorney-generals, marshal, col-
lector of customs, postmaster-general
etc., will be appointed by President
McKinley. Besides there will be many
minor positions of which the Governor
will have control. He will have a private
secretary at a salary of \$2,000 a
year.

President Dole asked a number of
prominent members of the local bar to
meet the Executive Council yesterday
afternoon to talk over the subject of
changes in Hawaii's laws by the Terri-
torial Act. It was decided to include
in a publication already arranged for,
the civil and penal laws with chapters
and sections numbered consecutively
so as to facilitate legal references. Al-
so the land laws which were revised
by Justice Frear according to the Bill
when first framed, will now be revised
to date and published. In regard to
the appropriation bills Judge Hartwell sub-
mitted telegrams which he had sent to
Secretary Hay and received from him:

"Occidental Hotel, San Francisco,
May 10, 1900.—Hon. John Hay, Sec-
retary of State, Washington, D. C.: Es-
sential that the President exercise with-
out delay the full power to direct ex-
penditures of public money in Hawaii
until first session of Territorial Legisla-
ture, given him by the act to provide a
government for the Territory of Haw-
aii. Trust President will by telegraph
authorize and direct payment of stated
salaries of all Hawaiian public officials
and employees, as new clerks and assistants
have been necessarily engaged for
increased work in postal, customs and
Board of Health service, whose salaries
are not heretofore provided for by leg-
islative authority. Such items in Coun-
cil of State acts two, three and four as
include unpaid bills, contracts, public
instruction, schools, fire department,
board of Health, interest on public
debt, waterworks, Attorney General's
and Judiciary departments are also of
pressing importance. Must not Con-
gress appropriate for salaries of Presi-
dential appointees, and for expenses of
postal and customs bureaus, such as
mentioned in act three? If so, perhaps
the President will call attention thereto.
Kindly telegraph to me any informa-
tion I can take to Mr. Dole by Coptic,
sailing at 1 o'clock Friday, on any or all
of these matters."

"A. S. HARTWELL."

Secretary Hay wired at once in reply:
"The President will approve and au-
thorize use of such money as may on
requisition be shown to be requisite and
proper. Let the Governor send on de-
tailed requisition at once."

"JOHN HAY."

Judge Hartwell says that if Secretary
Gage acts as he was inclined to when
he last saw him, Hawaii will be \$600,-
000 better off than was expected. Sec-
retary Gage believes that the debt of Haw-
aii was assumed some time ago, and
that the interest paid thereon since by
Hawaii should be returned by the National
Government. Judge Hartwell said yesterday:

"If the suggestion of Secretary Gage
is adopted, \$600,000 interest money on
the \$4,000,000 of the public debt assumed
by the United States will be allowed
by Congress. This view is sustained by
the solicitor of the treasury, and Mr.
Gage's assistant, Colonel Reeves. Sec-
retary Gage informed me that he would
send instructions by the Coptic to the
calling in of all the Hawaiian bonds and
redeeming them."

MAUI TO THE FRONT

Republicans Gather at Several Places.

READY FOR CONVENTION

Hawaiians Join the Ranks of the Grand Old Party—Local Doings.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 19.—On Wednesday evening, the 19th, the Wailuku Republicans met in the court house for the purpose of electing three delegates to the District convention. Hon. A. N. Kopoikai was in the chair. The following were chosen as delegates: Geo. Hons to represent the Wailuku precinct, F. Church the Kahului-Spreckelsville precinct, and A. N. Kopoikai the Ulupalakua precinct. Twenty-four were enrolled. It is stated that the foreigners of Wailuku village are divided as to politics—there being a little coterie of Democrats.

The same evening some of the Hana citizens held a preliminary meeting in the Hana church. They appointed an enrollment committee and made other arrangements for a large meeting of Republicans on the 19th, during which evening they will elect a permanent organization and choose three delegates to the coming island convention. H. Howell was chairman and Benjamin K. Kawaiwas secretary.

Thursday evening, the 17th, the Republicans of Makawao district held a meeting in the Hamakua native church, H. A. Baldwin acting as temporary chairman and T. O. Aiken as temporary secretary. Rev. John Kallio, Messrs. H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay and F. W. Hardy were elected delegates to the island convention. The following were chosen as permanent officers: D. C. Lindsay, president; F. W. Hardy, judge; P. Noa and A. F. Tavares, vice-presidents; W. O. Aiken, secretary, and Messrs. W. E. Beckwith, W. S. Nicoll, Edgar Morton, A. F. Tavares, Henry Long and T. K. Pa, enrollment committee. Of the sixty enrolled, there were twenty-six Hawaiians.

Lahaina will also send two delegates, and Molokai two, to the Wailuku convention. There will be fourteen delegates in all from the twelve precincts of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Makawao Literary Club.

Tuesday evening, the 15th, the regular monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. McConkey of Paia. This social event was an unusually successful one, not only because of a very large attendance of Maui people, but also because of a most interesting and well executed entertainment. The program was entitled, "A Plantation Ditty Evening Before the War," and consisted of a sketch of darky peculiarities, his superstitions, stories, jokes, songs and dances. Old minstrel solos and choruses were sung before the raising of the curtain and after the finale of the piece, which was the old-time dance known as "Old Dan Tucker." The scene of the play was the cabin of Uncle Rastus, with its smoke-stained boards whose only adornment consisted of ears of yellow corn, strings of dried apples, sundry pieces of harness, a gunstock, etc., etc. There was a cozy fire in the mock fireplace, and altogether the stage setting was most realistic. The following were the persons of the drama: "Aunt Martha," Miss Hart; "Collie," Mrs. Hair; "Jinnie," Miss Simpson; "Polly," Miss Mosser; "Uncle Rastus," Mr. George Baldwin; "Thomas Jefferson," Mr. Aiken; "Samson," Mr. C. W. Baldwin; "Little Aaron," Mr. Lindsay.

The music was well rendered and the costumes and make-up were most excellent. The characters were without exception well executed, but the ladies deserve especial commendation for their vivacious acting and their fine "darky accent."

On Saturday, the 12th, at a horse auction held by Hakakua Ranch, at the cattle pen near Paia Mill, about \$800 were realized for thirty-five horses, mares and colts, for the most part unbroken. The Japanese did the greater part of the buying.

Some Kula natives, when recently interviewed as to their present position in politics, replied that they were "malahini" to both Democratic and Republican doctrine, and would wait a while and see.

On Thursday afternoon, the 17th, the Ladies' Thursday Club of Makawao met at the residence of Mrs. F. C. Allen of Spreckelsville.

Friday evening, the 18th, Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao gave a progressive "forty-two" party as a farewell compliment to Miss Schweizer, who is soon to leave for her Wisconsin home. There were five tables of players.

Recently R. A. Wadsworth has completed his ice and soda water works on some land in Wailuku purchased from A. Kono & Co. The buildings are constructed near the Wailuku-Waihee cross-roads, and not far distant from the beach.

Consul Agent J. W. Girvin has been busy instructing his deputies in Wailuku and Makawao.

The Japanese beetle has done and is still doing much harm in the Hamakua region of Makawao district. It is not only roses they are destroying, but the coffee trees and grape vines. There are no grapes whatever this season in Makawao, while last year the local market was almost over supplied.

Kahului—Arrived May 14th, the bark Hamilton, 62 days from Newcastle, with mail; and the schooner Dora Blum, 17

days from San Francisco, with a general cargo. The steamer Manassas is expected to sail for San Francisco this afternoon. No prospective passengers have as yet applied for passports. The Manassas takes a full cargo of sugar.

Weather—Constant light rains in central and eastern Maui.

TAKEN FROM THE NEWS.

Interesting Clippings from Wailuku's Live Paper.

Maui is in expectancy of a boom. All indications are for an advance in property prices and an increase in trade. The following is taken from the columns of the Maui News, published at Wailuku, May 19:

A High School Wanted.

Wanted—a High School. To merely mention the fact that a high school is an imperative need of Wailuku, will be sufficient to suggest to the minds of many that it is somewhat singular that such an institution has not already been established here. The island of Maui is well equipped with primary schools, and their teachers are as good, with few exceptions, as can be found in Massachusetts or California. Year after year, young men leave these primary or grammar schools, just at the time when they begin to appreciate the need of an education; but because they are not able to go off to school, in Honolulu or elsewhere, they go out into life with a scanty knowledge of much that they have a right to know.

Many Maui boys are sent away at a heavy expense by parents who are hardly able to bear the expense, simply because there are no facilities for higher education at home. Wailuku is an ideal spot for a high school, on account of its climatic and other advantages and the people of Maui generally and of Wailuku in particular, should lend their aid to a movement in this direction.

Plantation Labor.

There seems to be what the News considers an undue alarm concerning the matter of plantation labor, under the changed conditions which will prevail after June 15. One thing should be kept clearly in view, and that is that the majority of the labor on the plantations will be quite as anxious to work and earn wages as the plantations are to have the work done. The only serious question will be to reach such a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the price of labor. The solution of the question, however, will be easy, and may be stated in a single word—cooperation. Mr. Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, who, by the way, is the pioneer in the introduction of this system among the Japanese, has already made arrangements by which the larger part of the H. C. & S. Co.'s land at Spreckelsville is being worked under this system. It is quite probable that within a year, this system will prevail on all the plantations on the island, to the mutual advantage of the laborers and the shareholders.

Maui is to Boom.

The revival of business foretold by this paper, when the plague abated, has already begun, and a stiffening in the price of sugar stocks is a natural result. He would be deemed a visionary who should dare to paint things as they will be for the next decade on the island. When politics cease to be a toy, when good and trustworthy men of what politics soever are placed in charge of our local affairs, and when the people settle down to the development of the resources of Hawaii, a condition of affairs will come about which will make of these islands one of the best and most desirable places for business and pleasure, beneath the folds of "old glory."

Tourist Travel is Heavy.

There is no doubt but that tourist travel will begin at once, and during the June vacation, on the Coast, there will be many teachers and their friends, as well as many others of moderate means, as well as the wealthy, who will run down here to look at their baby sister, the Territory of Hawaii. Now is the time to organize for the purpose of encouraging this tourist movement. If Honolulu will take the initiative, Maui and Hawaii can be depended on to help the thing along.

Hawaiian Republicans.

A noteworthy feature of the Republican meeting held at Wailuku on Wednesday evening was the sincere desire which the native Hawaiian republicans expressed and evidently felt to put themselves closely in touch with the principles advocated by their party. This would seem to indicate that Hawaiians will make excellent American citizens, no matter to which party they may belong.

Kahului and Plague.

Everything is in statu quo at Kahului, so far as the plague infected portion of the town is concerned. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the former residents, on account of being denied the privilege of returning to their homes. It does seem that the authorities have had time enough to have properly disinfected these residences, so that the business men of Kahului can return home once more.

The pipe work of the Wailuku water system, is practically completed. The road-board rock crusher is now at work at the reservoir site, preparing a foundation for the cement. The two ends of the pipe which meet at the reservoir will be united and water turned on before the reservoir is completed. Kinder & Beach, plumbers, are busy putting in connections between the water main and the residences in town. Soon Wailuku will be getting its water fresh and pure from high up in the valley, and will thenceforth swear off from drinking the infernal ditch water and animalcules which has heretofore indulged in from the time of the first Kamehameha to the present.

What About the Fourth?

Are we to have no Fifteenth of July or Fourth of July at Wailuku this year? The July races seem to have gone by default, but it is not too late, nor too early, to begin to make preparations to celebrate our natal day and also that of our Uncle Sam. Let some one call a meeting of the citizens, at least the matter may be put under way.

The Water System.

Work has commenced on the Kahului water system. From the Wailuku

depot, the pipe line will run over the road hills in a nearly straight line to Kahului. Some 5000 feet of pipe will be required, and is now being hauled. In about twenty days, the line will be completed. The head of the pipe line for Kahului will be about 220 feet above sea level, thus giving ample pressure.

The Little Things.

The Wailuku grammar school will give a musical entertainment in June, for the benefit of the school. Sheriff Baldwin is having the road from Wailuku toward Iao Valley graded, and it would be a good idea to give it a top coat of macadam while he is about it.

There was some pillika yesterday between the health authorities and some of the residents of Kahului. Of course Sheriff Baldwin has to do his duty in the matter, but it seems to be a hardship on the people of Kahului that their houses have not been renovated before now.

The hotels in Wailuku are all full, and travel is still increasing. Supt. Taylor of the Wailuku water works left for Honolulu this morning on the Kinau.

Frank Graham, of the Honolulu Iron Works, is interviewing the chief engineer of the plantation managers of Maui this week.

Frank Clark of Kaunapali gave a luau last Sunday, on honor of the first anniversary of his baby boy, Master Dewey Clark.

Matt McCann of Lahaina, goes to Honolulu today, to be gone a week. Aquapura interests Matt just now more than spiritus frumenti.

The schooner Golden Gate touched at Lahaina on Thursday and unloaded lumber for a six-roomed house for Henry Dickenson, and also for a five-roomed house for Captain Parker.

Col. Wm. Cornwell of Waikapu returned from Honolulu on the Kahuho on Thursday, coming ashore at Kaunapali and traveling thence by train, hack and private conveyance.

There is considerable talk on the streets of a call being issued for a rally of the democrats of this district, but is probable that nothing will be done about it till news comes from Honolulu.

Cyrus Green is putting the bar counters in the new Wailuku saloon and is making a neat job of it. Mr. Ball is still improving, but is not able to go to work yet, and his place is temporarily supplied by a gentleman from Honolulu.

The summer trade winds have come, and as a consequence, the mountains at the head of Iao Valley have swathed their green heads in mystic veils of eternal white, and will not be wooed to come forth, but by the soft kisses of the Kona winds.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED?

McBryde Plantation May Float \$750,000 Worth Soon.

The floating of \$750,000 worth of bonds of the McBryde Plantation Company is said to be the cause of a general upward tendency in the stock of the company and the Stock Exchange in the last few days has witnessed many changes in the daily figures. The negotiations are about completed and a large part of the amount will probably be taken up in New York by the Seaboard, George Macfarlane, acting as the representative of the company, is on his way to New York for that purpose.

A special meeting of the McBryde stockholders will be held on Wednesday morning to consider many important questions connected with the bond issue and the future of the mill machinery. With Edward Politz in New York placing Hawaiian stocks on the boards and the Seaboard also working on a deal with the McBryde plantation, brokers have high hopes of a boom market in the near future.

Of Interest Here.

Scientists and men of learning are deeply interested in the spiritual meetings between Miss Lillian Whiting and the late Kate Field; Miss Whiting holds a seance each month, and says she has long conversations with her dead friend, and to prove that this thing is true, Miss Whiting relates instances where Miss Field tells her things she never knew before. For example, among Miss Field's belongings Miss Whiting, who was her executor, found a ring with a date in it. She had never seen Miss Field wear this ring, nor had she ever heard her friends speak of it. She asked several friends of Miss Field, but none could enlighten her about the ring. At the next spiritual meeting Miss Field said, according to Miss Whiting, "The ring you found was one I bought in London on the day the Bell telephone was opened, and I had the date marked in it to commemorate the occasion." Miss Field was an representative of the Bells in London, and wrote the accounts of the telephone for the papers. She sang through the telephone for the Queen, and when the telephone was accepted a banquet was given at one of the great hotels and Miss Field was in high spirits. Miss Whiting immediately wrote to one of the men who was associated with the telephone venture with Miss Field, and asked him if he remembered anything about a ring of Miss Field's. He at once replied, just as Miss Field herself had claimed from the unknown. This is only one example of many which Miss Whiting relates in a book about Kate Field, and although one cannot help feeling incredulous, yet, coming from so reliable and intelligent a person as Miss Whiting it makes one think a bit—Leslie's Weekly.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is a demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Kamehameha Day, June 11, will be observed by the Central Union Church in the customary manner by giving a Sunday school picnic on the Oahu College grounds.

TRADING HAWAII'S PORTAL

How Celestials Pass the Threshold.

AGENT BROWN PROMOTED

Commissioner of Immigration Until Reorganization -- Orders By Coptic.

Federal Chinese Inspector J. K. Brown received orders on the Coptic to take charge of all immigration matters in the Hawaiian Islands on and after Territorial Day, June 15th, and remain in charge until the reorganization of the service here.

In answer to an inquiry regarding the coming of Chinese into this country, Mr. Brown informed an Advertiser reporter that it was almost impossible for a Chinese who was not entitled to land here to get into these islands.

It is commonly supposed that Chinese are to a large extent managing to get into the country when they have no right to. This can hardly be the case under existing laws and methods of precaution.

Chinese laborers leaving here with the intention of returning are supplied with United States certificates, with their photographs attached, and must return to the islands before the expiration of one year from the time of their departure.

Of course, there is perhaps one chance in a hundred that a Chinese will pass his certificate and photograph over to a fellow Chinese in his own country who closely resembles him in appearance, so that the substitute may come to the island in place of him who went away. This is very improbable, however, for a returning Chinese is subject to very close examination, and has to prove his identity in cases of any doubt, by the testimony of people here. In order to return to the islands, a Chinese must have here a wife, a child, a parent or property to the value of a thousand dollars.

Hawaiian Born Chinese.

The greatest difficulty is with the native-born. This same trouble is what is creating so much bother in San Francisco. Chinese born in these islands are entitled to return. They go away when they are children and return as adults, so that photographs are of no use in these cases. However, when Chinese born here return here their birth here has to be satisfactorily proved before they are allowed to land. When a steamer brings Chinese to these shores the Chinese have first of all to stay in quarantine for a period of eight days, during which time thorough investigation is made concerning each individual's right to enter the country. Their friends or relatives in this country are closely questioned and all precautions taken against admitting Chinese who are not entitled to come here.

Over eighteen hundred Hawaiian birth certificates belonging to Chinese still away from this country are on file here waiting to help identify native born Chinese on their return to this country.

Very soon the work of the special Chinese inspector will be combined with the duties of the immigration bureau, for a bill has already passed the Senate providing for the consolidation of the special Chinese act with the general immigration management.

The act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor in the United States and its Territories, or the District of Columbia, is of special interest here, inasmuch as the law applies to these islands on June 15th next, when Hawaii becomes a Territory of the United States. The law is as follows:

Contract Labor Law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, to pay, induce, or attempt to induce, any alien or foreigner, to perform labor or service in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, more or less previous to the importation or migration of such alien or foreigner, or foreigners, to perform labor or service in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, more or less previous to the importation or migration of such alien or foreigner, or foreigners, to perform labor or service in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act, the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or foreigner, or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Sec. 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: Provided, That skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: Provided, That skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

Sec. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 25, 1885, (22 Stat., 232).

SALARIES TO GO UP.

There has been an open question for some time past in the Department of Public Instruction regarding the use that could be made of the appropriation of \$150,000, made by the Council of State for "Support of Public Schools Pay Roll" in addition to the amount appropriated by the last legislature.

There is a salary schedule which provides for certain increase of pay from time to time for length of service and other causes. Many teachers who became entitled to a rise during the last year failed to receive it, the appropriation available at the time being insufficient to enable the Board to live up to its own rules in this respect. On the one hand it was claimed that, although not so expressed in the Act, the Council of State made the appropriations with the understanding that none of the money so appropriated should be used to raise existing salaries, but only for paying additions to the teaching force, although the amount required for such rise was included in the appropriation.

On the other hand it was urged that to give teachers the salaries to which the salary schedule entitled them and which had been withheld temporarily from lack of funds was not in any proper sense raising salaries but only correcting an injustice due to temporary conditions.

The matter was happily settled by the Executive Council voting yesterday that the Commissioners of Education might use the Council of State appropriation for the purpose of increasing salaries in accordance with their schedule.

This seems strictly in accordance with justice and will be good news to many hard-working and deserving public servants who have suffered hardship through no fault of their own.

The following was the action taken by the Executive Council: "Whereas, there was an agreement in the Executive Council relative to the appropriation bills submitted to the Council of State, which were to be subject to the President's approval, that increase of salaries should not be asked for, and

"Whereas, the Council of State having appropriated sufficient funds for an increase under the schedule of teacher's salaries, and on the basis of such increase, and

"Whereas, the Council of State has not adopted any limit as to the expenditure of such funds for the payment of teachers or any expression against such raise of salaries.

"It is voted that the Commissioners of Public Instruction shall be authorized to make an increase of salaries according to their schedule within the limits of such appropriation."

You should see the display of sanitary plumbing goods and bathroom furnishings at the Pacific Hardware Co.'s King street and Bethel street stores.

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TO AID THE SMALL FARM

Agricultural Society Is Revived.

PLANS MADE LAST NIGHT

President Dole, Allan Herbert and Other Prominent Husbandmen Lead the Movement.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A meeting of persons interested in agricultural and small farming interests in the Hawaiian Islands was held last evening at the High School building for the purpose of reviving the old Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, dropping the "Royal" in the title. The meeting was presided over by Allan Herbert, who has been largely instrumental in having the society revived, and who has done much to advance agriculture in Hawaii. The members present were: President Dole, Allan Herbert, Lucy M. Adams, E. P. Dole, Will E. Fisher, David Haughey, Stearns Buck, Christian Andrews, H. R. Hanna, Edgar Wood, James Dole, H. W. Schmidt, Byron O. Clark, T. H. Gibson and J. E. Higgins. Mr. Higgins, of the Normal School, as secretary of the meeting, has begun his labors with the society by taking copious notes of the proceedings, which will be useful for future reference, as have been the records of the old Royal Society to the present one just organized. The first one was organized in 1850, and held regular meetings for a number of years, but finally the organization collapsed, largely due to the interest being directed to cane growing, so that very little time was given to small farming.

The committee appointed to draft by-laws and rules of order reported giving the outlines of the proposed constitution, which was to the effect that the by-laws and rules of the old society be adopted, with the changes that the present conditions demanded.

It was proposed further that all former members of the Royal Society be made honorary members, and the annual fee was placed at \$1 for membership, and for the life membership \$50.

Will E. Fisher availed himself of the last measure and became a life member before leaving the meeting. The report of the Committee was adopted upon motion of President Dole.

Mr. Bryan of the Bishop Museum then delivered a discourse upon the birds of the Islands and their relation to agriculture. He said that the native birds are for the most part honeyeaters, and their natural habitat is some 3,000 feet above sea level. For this reason they play a very unimportant part in Hawaiian agriculture. It is therefore the birds which have been introduced that are the most important from an agricultural standpoint. Mr. Bryan mentioned various birds, such as the rice bird, the mynah bird and the English sparrow, stating that it is yet an open question whether these birds do as much injury to us as we have been accustomed to suppose. He called for assistance on the part of an examination of their crops in order to ascertain what their real feeding habits are, and to what extent they should be pronounced beneficial and to what extent injurious.

Miss Lucy Adams of the Kamehameha Girls' School read a paper upon Industrial Schools. She recommended very strongly the agricultural idea of school for girls as well as boys. She mentioned various schools where girls and young ladies are pursuing practical education in agriculture and horticulture. She proposed various things in the way of industrial work, such as the collecting of "glue flowers," which are worth about 60 cents a pound for satchet powder in New York. She recommended that a competent agriculturist who thoroughly understands the business should be given charge of the work in the industrial school of the girls.

Will E. Fisher expressed himself as glad he had left a political meeting to come to the Agricultural Society. He stated he had travelled extensively in these Islands, and pronounced many of the soils superior to those of California. He saw no reason why the horticultural products of the Islands should not be equal in all respects to those of any part of California. Mr. Fisher suggested that the society put into effect the plan to have a room for an exhibition to be opened where the soils and products of the different districts might be seen by residents and tourists. In this way he believed a desirable type of immigration might be established.

Byron O. Clark, of the Wahiawa Colony, made some remarks of the success of the colony. But one year ago the work was commenced there, and he finds the soils are promising and are being subdued by cultivation. The most troublesome aspect there was perhaps the insect pests, but these will be overcome by constant and scientific effort.

Christian Andrews spoke of the destruction of the Aoolau forests by fire and cattle. He recommended the fencing in of certain sections and the appointment of an inspector.

Much interest in the preventing of these depredations was expressed by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Clark and others. Mr. Herbert stated that more forests had been destroyed in these Islands during the last few months than the Government had planted in the last twenty-five years at an expense of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Hanna, also of the Wahiawa Colony, spoke of his observations and experience with artesian wells, showing the great damage that has followed in other countries by the neglect of the wells and allowing the water to run to waste. He recommended that laws be

COMMERCIAL.

It cannot be said that the real estate market was dull during the past week, as the exchange of business property in the center of the city, effected by Alexander Young and Frank Hustace, was in the nature of a boom argument. Inasmuch as the property turned over means the opening up of an entirely new street system in several of the largest blocks in the business section, the real estate market can be said to be spending toward the end that many property-holders are seeking—the advancement of prices for their property.

The great deal by which Dr. McGrew disposed of his entire homestead premises on Hotel street has opened up a new vista in the downtown district, and the promise of the new business blocks on the new street gives promise of an increase in business facilities. The congestion of Port street during business hours will be relieved materially, and a new avenue for the use of the heavy wagons which now impede the main street of the city will take its share of the trouble.

NEW STREET SYSTEM.

The new streets in connection with Alexander Young's thoroughfare will extend through the blocks below it, from King to Queen street, connecting with Edinburgh street, which opens a new artery to the waterfront. This new street system has been in contemplation for a long period, but there was nothing to start the movement until the recent sale was effected.

Mr. Frank Dodge, an engineer for the Bishop Estate, has made a careful study of the needs of the city for a considerable period, and points to the fact that the recent developments mean much more to the city than the mere opening of a new street. He states that Mr. Young has been in consultation with the Bishop Estate for several months, carefully considering the best plans for the improvement of the irregular blocks of the business district, and with shrewd forethought has hit upon the scheme that will do much for the business interests of the city.

He considers that the blocks are too long and too narrow for the increase of business, and new streets have become absolutely necessary. Not only are improvements imminent in the section mentioned, but the system of new streets and alleyways in Chinatown proposed during the quarantine, is likely to be carried out when building operations are again commenced. This includes the extension of Smith street both ways from its present limits, which would lead it directly to the harbor, and extend mauka to the Kukui or Vineyard street. Kakaia street may be extended to Beretania street and Maunakea street cut through the old Kaumakapili Church block to Kukui street. Chaplain lane, he believes, should be taken into serious consideration, and made into a passable thoroughfare by widening Kukui street, if extended through to the Asylum road, would do as much for the residence district of Palama as the opening of the new streets in the business part. The proposed extension of the large streets which has been in contemplation by the Interior Department for several years, should be done under the appropriations now available by the action of the Council of State, before property values go too high to prevent this being done.

Other arteries of traffic which Mr. Dodge believes are necessary to be extended are Richards street and Hotel street, whose efficiency are in a great measure cut off.

ACTIVITY FOR CHINATOWN.

The recent order of the Board of Health allowing the fences of Chinatown to be removed will open up a new feature in the real estate market. Already contractors have had placed in their hands the plans of several buildings which owners of property in the heretofore shut-up district are anxious to erect. Real estate values have gone up, and leaseholds are now at a premium. A large number of wily Chinese who held leases before the fire have retained them through thick and thin, knowing that they have grown in value and are now ready for the new character of buildings which are to be constructed. The only hitch in the early erection of buildings in certain parts, may come from the desire of the Government to change the street system. This would affect many properties.

THE MCCULLY TRACT DEAL.

The deal in the McCully tract premises has had a hitch. George Paris has the deed which came into his hands on February 14th, but so far they have not been recorded. Captain Griswold and J. W. McChesney have not as yet turned over to the Paris syndicate the leases which are necessary to complete the deal. If the deeds are not recorded before Hawaii becomes a territory, it is said that the McCully tract will be sold twice over stamp duties. At the same time if the deeds are stamped under the American law, they are subject to the war tax stamp duties, which would increase the amount of stamps over \$500.

NEW CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

C. B. Ripley, the architect, is expected in Honolulu next Saturday. He will come fully prepared to go ahead with the construction of the Stangenwald block on Merchant street near Port, the material having already arrived here in great quantities. A new departure in building operations will be introduced in the erection of this block. He brings with him a patent system of concrete building, which is said to be superior to any other form in use at the present time. The concrete buildings such as the proposed new building are said to be better, safer and far more durable than the building usually built of brick or stone. Mr. Ripley of the firm of Ripley & Dickey states that a concrete building company will be organized as soon as the material is available. The concrete buildings will be the first to receive the new system. One great advantage is said to be found in the use of concrete, and that is that where walls are constructed of brick for such a building as is in contemplation are usually of 20-inch width, the concrete walls need only be sixteen inches. Furthermore, the cost of putting up brick buildings is enormous. By using the stone found in these Islands and grinding them to a sand size, the cheapest kind of material is at once on hand. Concrete, which the architect says can be bought here at very nearly the same price as on the coast, makes the cost an appealing figure to the prospective builder of any kind of a structure. Mr. Dickey explains that where brick buildings deteriorate with increasing age, the concrete class in cost in stability and durability, and would last a hundred years or more when first constructed. Concrete buildings are much more fireproof than brick, and by using twisted iron rods laid both horizontally and vertically in the concrete mixture cause it to become absolutely proof to quakes which would ordinarily throw a brick building into ruins. This scheme of construction, the architect says, would be admirably adapted for Hilo, where there is a decided objection to brick structures on account of the tremors which occasionally shake the big Island. The concrete can also be made into hollow fireproof tiles which would be in partition-work. Concrete buildings are said to be cooler than either stone or brick.

ADVICE TO KAMALO SHAREHOLDERS.

In speaking of the troubles of the Kamalo Sugar Company, Mr. L. H. Dee, chairman of the finance committee, stated yesterday: "The consensus of opinion of those who have the interest of the shareholders of the Kamalo company directly at heart, is that the delinquent shareholders will gain most for themselves, and all concerned, by coming immediately to the front, and, without any hesitation, pay up their fourth and fifth assessments. The obstacles, of those who have the interest of the shareholders of the Kamalo company, is now offered for the stockholders to get in line, get a move on themselves, so to speak, and elect new directors if they desire. The first step necessary, however, is to pay up all dues on assessable stocks. The money is most necessary at this time, and, on its production, Kamalo will boom."

DON'T WANT IT BANKRUPT.

The adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Kamalo Sugar Company was held yesterday afternoon but nothing was done, as the creditors wish to learn what action the delinquent stockholders intend to take at a meeting to be held this evening. An adjournment was therefore taken until Monday. It is stated that the Worthington Pump Company is the only creditor which is persistent in its efforts to push the company to the point of bankruptcy, and which the sugar company claims is not yet due. Certain of the creditors take issue with the pump company, claiming that the company is in a position where its security for the balance of its debts would be decreased instead of increased, and they feel that other steps could be taken which would place the plantation on a footing to make a new start rather than to thrust it into bankruptcy proceedings which would have a demoralizing effect generally on its future. Attorney W. A. Henshall made the request of the creditors at their meeting yesterday that they adjourn to await the developments of tonight's meeting.

made to control the flow of artesian water.

President Dole made an address, in which he expressed deep interest in the society and its work, and stated that it was a great menace to the Islands that cane growing is so profitable. The entire interest of the country has run into this one channel. On this account it is difficult for small farmers to get hold of lands which would make it profitable for them to improve. In the older days farming was carried on extensively, and farms were held in the Hackfeld grounds which could hardly be equalled at the present time, without growing a crop specially for the purpose. There was need for an agricultural experiment station to assist the individual in the solution of problems which no one man can solve properly. Scientific farming, he said, has proved its right to exist in this and all other countries.

Prof. Wood, of the Normal School, stated that much is being done in the schools in the way of introducing agricultural instruction, and spoke of the work of the Honolulu Normal School in this connection. The effort was to make school work real life, and not merely preparation for life.

A meeting will be held next Friday for the election of officers.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Everything Depends on the Authorities in the East.

It is possible that the Secretary of the Navy will be addressed in the near future concerning the establishment of a naval brigade for Honolulu.

Captain F. B. McStocker at one time entertained the idea but the proposition was not favorably received in the East for the reason that at that time these Islands had not become regularly connected with the United States.

One of the brigade enthusiasts is A. W. Keech. He has a number of experienced men and already over a hundred men have signed the roll of the brigade, a larger number promising to join. Everything now depends on the authorities in the East.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

ESTATE OF D. B. SMITH.

Hearing of Petitions Set for June Eighteenth.

The hearing of a petition in the estate of the late D. B. Smith was heard Saturday morning before Judge Stanley. The petitioner, Annie L. Smith, daughter of deceased, who has asked that letters of administration be issued in her interests, was in court. Miss Amy M. Anin, who is contesting the petition of Miss Smith, was also present. She filed a statement that every effort had been made to locate the lost will, but it could not be found. Miss Anin asked that the petition for the probate of a lost will and a request was put in that the hearing for administration be continued until the determination of the petition for probate of the alleged will.

An oral petition for temporary administration was objected to, the Court ruling that the petition be put in writing, and will be heard today at 10 o'clock. The hearing for the probate was set for June 18. Cecil Brown and Kinney, Hallou & McClanahan represent the petitioner, and W. A. Henshall for contestant.

Coming Customs Changes.

New books, papers, official blanks and other material that will be needed in the Customs Bureau when it becomes American, were received in Collector General Stackable's mail from Washington on the Optic. Much hard work will be necessary in changing the department so that it will conform with United States laws. A new system of book-keeping will have to be instituted and reorganization will take place in some of the offices.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully, and in a crowd and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Pope was among the rulers to whom President Krug sent an appeal for intervention. Leo XIII will send an autograph letter to Queen Victoria appealing to her to stop the further shedding of blood.

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